

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION, a	:	x
Delaware corporation; INTERSCOPE	:	
RECORDS, a California general partnership;	:	
VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a	:	
California corporation; CAPITOL RECORDS,	:	Civil Action No.: 1:06-cv-11490-PAC
INC., a Delaware corporation; and SONY BMG	:	
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, a Delaware general	:	
partnership,	:	
	:	Filed Electronically
Plaintiffs,	:	
-against-	:	APPLICATION FOR ENTRY OF
	:	DEFAULT JUDGMENT BY THE
TINA DIVELLO,	:	COURT
	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	x

Plaintiffs apply for entry of default judgment against Defendant, pursuant to Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Local Rules of this Court. The application is based on this Application, the attached declaration of counsel, the pleadings and files in this action, and such additional argument and evidence that may be presented at or before any hearing that the Court may order on this Application. Plaintiffs state as follows:

1. On May 3, 2007, the Clerk of this Court entered the default of Defendant.

See Ex. 1 to Brian E. Moran Decl.

The default concedes the truth of the allegations of the Complaint as to Defendant's liability. See, e.g., Sony Music Entm't Inc. v. Elias, No. CV 03-6387 DT (RCx), 2004 WL 141959, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 20, 2004) (action against user of on-line media distribution system; "Since this Court has found that Defendant is in default, the factual allegations in Plaintiffs' complaint are deemed admitted."); Ortiz-Gonzalez v. Fonovisa, 277 F.3d 59, 62-63 (1st Cir. 2002) ("A defaulting party is taken to have conceded the truth of the factual allegations in the complaint as establishing the grounds for liability as to which damages will be calculated.")

(internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); Dundee Cement Co. v. Howard Pipe & Concrete Prod., Inc., 722 F.2d 1319, 1323 (7th Cir. 1983) ("Upon default, the well-pleaded allegations of a complaint relating to liability are taken as true."); Nishimatsu Constr. Co., Ltd. v. Houston Nat'l Bank, 515 F.2d 1200, 1206 (5th Cir. 1975) ("The defendant, by his default, admits the plaintiff's well-pleaded allegations of fact, is concluded on those facts by the judgment, and is barred from contesting on appeal the facts thus established.") (citation omitted)); Trans World Airlines, Inc. v. Hughes, 449 F.2d 51, 69 (2^d Cir. 1971), rev'd on other grounds, 409 U.S. 363, 93 S. Ct. 647 (1973) ("a default judgment entered on well-pleaded allegations in a complaint establishes a defendant's liability"); Sony Music Entm't, Inc. v. Global Arts Prod., 45 F. Supp. 2d 1345, 1347 (S.D. Fla. 1999) (in copyright infringement case, default establishes liability); 10 James W. Moore, Moore's Federal Practice § 55.12[1] (3d ed. 2002).

The default established Defendant's liability to Plaintiffs for copyright infringement, in that Defendant used an online media distribution system to copy the copyrighted sound recordings listed on Exhibit A to the Complaint and to distribute those recordings to other users of the system. See Ex. 1 to Brian E. Moran Decl. (Complaint ¶ 13). These established facts constitute direct copyright infringement. See In re Aimster Copyright Litig., 334 F.3d 643, 645 (7th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 124 S. Ct. 1069 (2004) ("If the music is copyrighted, such swapping, which involves making and transmitting a digital copy of the music, infringes copyright. The swappers, who are ignorant or more commonly disdainful of copyright and in any event discount the likelihood of being sued or prosecuted for copyright infringement, are the direct infringers."); A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1014 (9th Cir. 2001) (individuals who upload and download files from system similar to one defendant used commit direct copyright infringement).

2. Defendant has not appeared in this action. Brian E. Moran Decl. ¶ 4.
3. Plaintiffs have no reason to believe that Defendant is an infant or incompetent person, or in active military service. Brian E. Moran Decl. ¶¶ 5-6. See 50 U.S.C. App. § 520(1).
4. The judgment sought is:
 - a. The minimum statutory damages provided by Section 504 of the Copyright Act (\$750) for each of the seven (7) infringements alleged in the Complaint, for a total of \$5,250.00;
 - b. An injunction pursuant to Section 502 of the Copyright Act; and
 - c. Costs, pursuant to Section 505 of the Copyright Act, in the amount of \$420.00. See Brian E. Moran Decl. ¶ 8.

Minimum Statutory Damages

Section 504(a) of the Copyright Act provides that "an infringer of copyright is liable for . . . (2) statutory damages, as provided by subsection (c)." 17 U.S.C. § 504(a)(2). 17 U.S.C. § 504(c) provides, in turn, that: "the copyright owner may elect, at any time before final judgment is rendered, to recover, instead of actual damages and profits, an award of statutory damages for all infringements involved in the action, with respect to any one work . . . in a sum of not less than \$750 or more than \$30,000 as the court considers just." 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(1). See also Fitzgerald Publ'g Co. v. Baylor Publ'g Co., Inc., 807 F.2d 1110, 1114 (2^d Cir. 1986) (copyright "owner may elect to recover – instead of actual damages and profits – statutory damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(1) for those works whose copyrights were registered at the time the infringement occurred."); 4 Melville B. Nimmer & David M. Nimmer, Nimmer On Copyright ("Nimmer") § 14.04[A], at 14-44 (2002) ("Under the current [Copyright] Act, the

copyright owner may elect to recover statutory damages, instead of actual damages and defendant's profits.").

Plaintiffs need not prove actual damages to be entitled to an award of statutory damages. "Under the current Act, the copyright owner may elect to recover statutory damages, instead of actual damages and defendant's profits. He may, moreover, make such an election regardless of the adequacy of the evidence offered as to his actual damages and the amount of defendant's profits, and even if he has intentionally declined to offer such evidence, although it was available." 4 Nimmer, § 14.04[A], at 14-44-45; see also Columbia Pictures Television, Inc. v. Krypton Broad. of Birmingham, Inc., 259 F.3d 1186, 1194 (9th Cir. 2001), cert. denied, 534 U.S. 1127, 112 S. Ct. 1063 (2002) ("A plaintiff may elect statutory damages regardless of the adequacy of the evidence offered as to his actual damages and the amount of defendant's profits.") (citation omitted); Los Angeles News Serv. v. Reuters Television Int'l, Ltd., 149 F.3d 987, 996 (9th Cir. 1998), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1141, 119 S. Ct. 1032 (1999) ("a plaintiff may recover statutory damages whether or not there is adequate evidence of the actual damages suffered by plaintiff or the profits reaped by defendant, in order to sanction and vindicate the statutory policy of discouraging infringement").

Courts routinely award minimum statutory damages – or higher – as part of default judgments in copyright infringement cases. See, e.g., Ortiz-Gonzalez, 277 F.3d at 63-64 (award of greater than minimum statutory damages as part of default judgment); D.C. Comics Inc. v. Mini Gift Shop, 912 F.2d 29, 35, 37 (2^d Cir. 1990) (awarding greater than minimum statutory damages award as part of default judgment); Morley Music Co. v. Dick Stacey's Plaza Motel, Inc., 725 F.2d 1, 2-3 (1st Cir. 1983) (award of greater than minimum statutory damages as part of default judgment); Getaped.com, Inc. v Cangemi, 188 F. Supp. 2d 398, 400-02 (S.D.N.Y. 2002)

(on default judgment, awarding \$30,000 statutory damages for single infringement); Microsoft Corp. v. Wen, No. C 99-04561 MEJ, 2001 WL 1456654, at *5-6 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2001) (on default judgment, awarding \$15,000 in statutory damages for each of six infringements); Perfect 10, Inc., v. Talisman Comm. Inc., No. CV99-10450 RAP MCx, 2000 WL 364813, at *3-4 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 27, 2000) (awarding maximum amount of statutory damages for willful infringement on default judgment).

Because Plaintiffs here seek only the minimum statutory damages and those damages easily are ascertainable from the Complaint, no evidentiary hearing is necessary. See, e.g., Ortiz-Gonzalez, 277 F.3d at 63-64 (no hearing necessary, even where greater than minimum amount of statutory damages awarded); D.C. Comics Inc., 912 F.2d at 34, 37 (no hearing held where greater than minimum amount of statutory damages awarded); Morley Music Co., 725 F.2d at 2 (no hearing held, even where greater than minimum statutory damages awarded); see also O'Brien v. R.J. O'Brien & Assoc., Inc., 998 F.2d 1394, 1405 (7th Cir. 1993) (affirming default judgment for amount of damages sought in Complaint where court did not hold hearing on damages); Fustock v. ContiCommodity Servs., Inc., 873 F.2d 38, 40 (2^d Cir. 1989) ("While it is true . . . that the damages in this case were neither liquidated nor capable of mathematical calculation, it was not necessary for the District Court to hold a hearing, as long as it ensured that there was a basis for the damages specified in a default judgment."); HMG Prop. Investors, Inc. v. Parque Indus. Rio Canas, Inc., 847 F.2d 908, 919 (1st Cir. 1988) ("It is settled that, if arriving at the judgment amount involves nothing more than arithmetic – the making of computations which may be figured from the record – a default judgment can be entered without a hearing of any kind."); Davis v. Fendler, 650 F.2d 1154, 1161-62 (9th Cir. 1981) (affirming default judgment entered without evidentiary hearing where damages sought were a definite sum).

Permanent Injunction

Section 502(a) of the Copyright Act specifically provides for injunctive relief: "Any court having jurisdiction of a civil action arising under this title may, subject to the provisions of section 1498 of title 28, grant . . . final injunctions on such terms as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of a copyright." 17 U.S.C. § 502(a); see Pacific & S. Co., Inc. v. Duncan, 744 F.2d 1490, 1499 n.17 (11th Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1004, 105 S. Ct. 1867 (1985) (Copyright Act authorizes an injunction "on such terms as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of a copyright").

Injunctions are regularly issued pursuant to the mandate of Section 502, because "the public interest is the interest in upholding copyright protections." Autoskill Inc. v. National Educ. Support Sys., Inc., 994 F.2d 1476, 1499 (10th Cir.), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 916, 114 S. Ct. 307 (1993). "[I]t is virtually axiomatic that the public interest can only be served by upholding copyright protections and, correspondingly, preventing the misappropriation of the skills, creative energies, and resources which are invested in the protected work." Apple Computer, Inc. v. Franklin Computer Corp., 714 F.2d 1240, 1255 (3^d Cir. 1983). Here, an "injunction is necessary to preserve the integrity of the copyright laws which seek to encourage individual efforts and creativity by granting valuable enforceable rights." Atari, Inc. v. North Am. Philips Consumer Elec. Corp., 672 F.2d 607, 620 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 459 U.S. 880, 103 S. Ct. 176 (1982) (preliminary injunction).

Courts also routinely issue injunctions as part of default judgments. See, e.g., Claremont Flock Corp. v. Alm, 281 F.3d 297 (1st Cir. 2002) (affirming award of default judgment and injunction); Securities & Exch. Comm'n v. Coldicutt, 258 F.3d 939, 945 (9th Cir. 2001) (affirming refusal to terminate permanent injunction issued on default judgment); Johnson v. Kakvand, 192 F.3d 656, 663 (7th Cir. 1999) (affirming default judgment with injunction);

Securities & Exch. Comm'n v. McNulty, 137 F.3d 732, 741 (2^d Cir.), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 931, 119 S. Ct. 340 (1998) (affirming default judgment enjoining corporate officer from violating securities laws); CJC Holdings, Inc. v. Wright & Lato, Inc., 979 F.2d 60, 64 (5th Cir. 1992) (affirming default judgment for injunction requiring defendant in trademark infringement suit to label its product to avoid public confusion); Sony Music Entm't, Inc., 45 F. Supp. 2d at 1347-48 (entering permanent injunction against copyright infringement on default judgment).

Here, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant's conduct is causing irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated or measured in money, and that they will continue to suffer such injury unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiffs' copyrights. See Ex. 1 to Brian E. Moran Decl. (Complaint ¶ 17). In copyright cases, irreparable harm is presumed on a showing of a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits. E.g., Micro Star v. Formgen, Inc., 154 F.3d 1107, 1109 (9th Cir. 1998); Atari, Inc., 672 F.2d at 620. "The only difference in the elements needed for the granting of a permanent, as opposed to a preliminary, injunction is the need to show success on the merits, not merely likelihood of success. . . . Consequently, Plaintiffs in this case need not show irreparable harm, as the default against Defendants satisfies the element of success on the merits." Sony Music Entm't, Inc., 45 F. Supp. 2d at 1345.¹

In Paragraph 1 of the Prayer of the Complaint, Plaintiffs specifically requested the following injunction:

Defendant shall be and hereby is enjoined from directly or indirectly infringing Plaintiffs' rights under federal or state law in the Copyrighted Recordings and any

¹ "Copyright infringement is presumed to give rise to 'irreparable injury.'" Universal City Studios v. Reimerdes, 82 F. Supp. 2d 211, 215 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (citing Fisher-Price, Inc. v. Well-Made Toy Mfg. Corp., 25 F.3d 119, 124 (2^d Cir. 1994)); accord, e.g., Atari, 672 F.2d at 620; In re Aimster Copyright Litig., 252 F. Supp. 2d 634, 647 (N.D. Ill. 2002), aff'd, 334 F.3d 643 (7th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 124 S. Ct. 1069 (2004); A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 114 F. Supp. 2d 896, 925 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (citing Micro Star v. Formgen Inc., 154 F.3d 1107, 1109 (9th Cir. 1998)), aff'd in part and rev'd in part, 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001).

sound recording, whether now in existence or later created, that is owned or controlled by Plaintiffs (or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate record label of Plaintiffs) ("Plaintiffs' Recordings"), including without limitation by using the Internet or any online media distribution system to reproduce (i.e., download) any of Plaintiffs' Recordings, to distribute (i.e., upload) any of Plaintiffs' Recordings, or to make any of Plaintiffs' Recordings available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to a lawful license or with the express authority of Plaintiffs. Defendant also shall destroy all copies of Plaintiffs' Recordings that Defendant has downloaded onto any computer hard drive or server without Plaintiffs' authorization and shall destroy all copies of those downloaded recordings transferred onto any physical medium or device in Defendant's possession, custody, or control.

Damages cannot begin adequately to compensate Plaintiffs for the harm caused, and the ease, scope, and history of Defendant's infringement more than warrant the requested injunction. Defendant's infringements were widespread, going well beyond the few representative examples listed in Exhibit A to the Complaint. See Ex. 1 to Brian E. Moran Decl. Moreover, Defendant's means of infringement – an online media distribution system with tens of millions of potential users – has left Plaintiffs' sound recordings vulnerable to massive, repeated, near-instantaneous, and worldwide infringement. Because recordings made available over these systems typically are made available for further unlawful distribution by the users who download them, Defendant's conduct has subjected Plaintiffs' valuable recordings to ongoing "viral" infringement. See Aimster, 334 F.3d at 646-47; Napster, 239 F.3d at 1011, 1013-14; Universal City Studios v. Reimerdes, 111 F. Supp. 2d 294, 331-32 (S.D.N.Y. 2000), aff'd, 273 F.3d 429 (2^d Cir. 2001) (when digital works are distributed via the Internet, "[e]very recipient is capable not only of . . . perfectly copying plaintiffs' copyrighted [works] They likewise are capable of transmitting perfect copies of the [works]. The process potentially is exponential rather than linear."; this means of transmission "threatens to produce virtually unstoppable infringement of copyright.")).

Here, moreover, there is no evidence that Defendant has stopped infringing Plaintiffs' recordings or that, absent an injunction, Defendant would stop. Defendant's failure to respond to the Complaint suggests that Defendant does not take seriously the illegality of the infringing activity. Thus, without an injunction, Plaintiffs' copyrighted recordings would remain vulnerable to continued, repeated infringement.

In light of the scope and nature of Defendant's infringement, the need to protect Plaintiffs' copyrighted works, and the public interest, the requested injunction prohibits infringement of all copyrighted sound recordings owned by Plaintiffs. See Elias, 2004 WL 141959, at *5 ("To promote judicial economy and avoid similar actions in the future, this injunction issued against Defendant will apply not only to existing works, but also to works created in the future by Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' affiliates."); Sony Music Entm't, Inc., 45 F. Supp. 2d at 1347-48 (enjoining defendants from infringing any of the copyrighted works owned by Plaintiff, including, but not limited to, those listed in the complaint); Canopy Music, Inc. v. Harbor Cities Broad. Inc., 950 F. Supp. 913, 916 (E.D. Wis. 1997) (enjoining radio station that infringed 10 musical composition copyrights "from performing *any songs to which ASCAP possesses the right to license*") (emphasis added); Columbia Pictures Indus., Inc. v. Babella, No. 95 C 1610, 1996 WL 328015, at *4 (N.D. Ill. June 11, 1996) (enjoining infringement of *any* of plaintiffs' works); Picker Int'l Corp. v. Imaging Equip. Serv., Inc., 931 F. Supp. 18, 45 (D. Mass. 1995), aff'd, 94 F.3d 640 (1st Cir. 1996) (injunction entered which applies "not only to the works as to which infringement has already been adjudicated, but also to any other works presently owned by plaintiff"); Jobette Music Co., Inc. v. Hampton, 864 F. Supp. 7, 9 (S.D. Miss. 1994) (enjoining defendants from performing any musical compositions licensed through ASCAP, not just those listed in complaint); Zeon Music v. Stars Inn Lounge, Ltd., No. 92 C 7607, 1994 WL

163636, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 28, 1994) (where defendants infringed four songs, court enjoined them "from publicly performing or sponsoring the public performances of *any musical composition included in ASCAP's repertory* until such time as defendants obtain a license to do so") (emphasis added); Weintraub/Okun Music v. Atlantic Fish & Chips, Inc., No. 90 C 4938, 1991 WL 34713, at *4 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 13, 1991) (seven songs infringed by restaurant; Court enjoined "further infringement of the copyrights held by ASCAP members").

For the same reasons, and because Plaintiffs continually create new works – works that would be vulnerable to infringement if the injunction were limited to existing works, and that would require new litigation to redress each future infringement – the requested injunction follows standard practice in copyright cases by covering works to be created in the future. See, e.g., Elias, 2004 WL 141959, at *5 ("To promote judicial economy and avoid similar actions in the future, this injunction issued against Defendant will apply not only to existing works, but also to works created in the future by Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' affiliates."); Princeton Univ. Press v. Michigan Document Serv., Inc., 99 F.3d 1381, 1392-93 (6th Cir. 1996), cert. denied, 520 U.S. 1156, 117 S. Ct. 1336 (1997) ("The weight of authority supports the extension of injunctive relief to future works."); Olan Mills, Inc. v. Linn Photo Co., 23 F.3d 1345, 1349 (8th Cir. 1994) (permanent injunction includes works created in the future); Basic Books, Inc. v. Kinko's Graphics Corp., 758 F. Supp. 1522, 1542 (S.D.N.Y. 1991) (enjoining infringement of present and future copyrighted works); Orth-O-Vision, Inc. v. Home Box Office, 474 F. Supp. 672, 686 (S.D.N.Y. 1979) ("[I]t is well within [the Court's] equitable power to enjoin infringement of future registered works.").

Costs of Suit

Courts routinely award costs on default judgment. See, e.g., Discovery Communications, Inc. v. Animal Planet, Inc., 172 F. Supp. 2d 1282, 1292 (C.D. Cal. 2001) (trademark

infringement default judgment awarding costs based on affidavit specifying costs submitted with application for default judgment); Century ML-Cable Corp. v. Diaz, 39 F. Supp. 2d 121, 126 (D.P.R. 1999) (same); Cablevision Sys. N.Y. City Corp. v. Lokshin, 980 F. Supp. 107, 115 (E.D.N.Y. 1997) (same); Cross Keys Publ'g Co., Inc. v. Wee, Inc., 921 F. Supp. 479, 481-82 (W.D. Mich. 1995) (copyright infringement action; same); Jobette Music Co., Inc., 864 F. Supp. at 10 (same).

Section 505 of the Copyright Act expressly authorizes recovery of "full costs," because an award of costs would "(1) deter future copyright infringement; (2) ensure that all holders of copyrights which have been infringed will have equal access to the court to protect their works; and (3) penalize the losing party and compensate the prevailing party." A&N Music Corp. v. Venezia, 733 F. Supp. 955, 959 (E.D. Penn. 1990) (awarding costs on default judgment in copyright infringement action) (citations omitted); see also Cross Keys Publ'g Co., Inc., 921 F. Supp. at 481-82 (default judgment awarding costs).

Conclusion

Accordingly, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter a default judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendant, for statutory damages in the total amount of \$5,250.00, an injunction in the form sought in the Complaint, and costs of \$420.00.

Dated: Stamford, Connecticut

July 20, 2007

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by

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